

NO SOLACE THERE

Regulars Overwhelmed in the
Party Council.

Senator Curtis Leader of the
Forlorn Hope.

TRIUMPH OF STUBBS.

Governor and Other Insurgents
in Complete Control.

Senator Bristow Delivers the
Keynote Speech.

The Kansas standpaters sowed the whirlwind in August. To the newspaper man who attended the business meeting of the Kansas Day club January 29 and then was present at the party council meeting of August 30 it did not seem possible that men from the same state were represented at the two gatherings. At the first one Jackson and Dolley and John White and the other insurgent leaders were swept away by the torrential brush of Stubbs' speech, while those present endorsed Taft and walked on Stubbs. The governor sat in his office that day and received messengers from the hall upstairs, each message bringing worse news than its predecessor. Tuesday Stubbs was called to preside at the meeting without one dissenting vote and only one voice in all the council was raised against the insurgent program.

The state platform was dictated by Stubbs and the national platform by Bristow and White and Murdock. Kansas Republicans in council assembled never once mentioned the name of Taft in their resolutions except in the following language: "We endorse such efforts as President Taft has made to fulfill the promises of the Republican national platform and pledge him our support for all efforts for the enactment of progressive laws."

Murdock and White Pleased.
Not since the days just before the Civil war have Kansas Republicans assembled in state meeting in an off year, been so cold in their reference toward the head of their party. The state and national platforms are decidedly "progressive." Murdock and White, talking after the meeting, agreed that the planks were all that they could desire and they could not have built up a better platform in a day dream about a castle in Spain.

Of the 250 delegates present and entitled to a vote only a score or more were opposed to the Stubbs' platform. Senator Curtis mustered fifty votes less than one-fifth of the council, in an effort to get a yes and nay vote on a motion, and it is doubtful if he could have found that many votes to oppose a single plank in the platform. The resolution prepared by Curtis endorsing the national administration was not introduced.

Those present likely hold widely different views as to the feature of the party council of this good year 1910. Some will say Governor Stubbs' triumph was the feature; others that Bristow's speech should have the place at the top of the column, or Murdock's reception, or the acceptance of the insurgent platform. But to others the figure of Senator Charles Curtis, standing on the floor of the council fighting against overwhelming odds, was the Cambronne of this standpaters' Waterloo.

Curtis' Losing Fight.

For over a dozen years the Indian senator has been a dominant figure in Kansas politics, winning more hard battles than anyone. Through his talents and perseverance he has won the highest place in the gift of his state and his craft and understanding have passed into Kansas proverbs. By he stood in the center aisle of the big hall five feet below the stage and fought a losing fight against his opponents on the platform. He had no part in the deliberations of the council, was named on none of the committees, wrote no word of the resolutions or platform, was consulted about none of the details or generalities. D. R. Anthony and Phil P. Campbell, the standpat congressmen, and he, but Curtis was the central figure. He alone raised his voice in protest.

He smiled when Stubbs overruled him in the morning session and he smiled again when Stubbs appointed him on the committee to escort Bristow to the chair and he walked with dignity to perform his task, accepting with

apparent cheerfulness this last thrust at his person.

It was not Senator Curtis' day. The tide was strong against him, but he carried himself throughout with credit to his office and himself. He was still a Taft man and in not Taft head of the Republican party still. Will the tide not turn back? It is true that there is yet no sign of the ebb, indeed, the flow is stronger than it ever was before.

Cambronne, it will be remembered, was asked to surrender, but he preferred to die. Curtis has the courage of his convictions and he is sticking to them in the face of popular clamor. He may yet be justified, but there is no indication now that this thing will come to pass.

Only a few months ago Fred S. Jackson faced a meeting of Kansas in Topeka at a state meeting just as Curtis did Tuesday and was swept away with his face to the front and made a fine figure in defeat. Yesterday Jackson sat on the platform and smiled at the sunshine. Curtis is in the shadow. But the sun moves nevertheless just as Gulliver's earth moved, and the sunshine and shadow may change places.

In the long run it is not so much a question about whether or not the man is right, but what kind of a fight he makes. So in writing a head for the 1910 party council chapter the words, "Defeat of Curtis" should be used instead of "Triumph of Stubbs." The heading for the 1912 chapter remains yet to be written.

Senator Bristow's Speech.

Senator Bristow's speech upon taking the stand as permanent chairman of the party council, was a remarkable effort. Usually the senator's addresses are so dry they crackle with facts and figures, but yesterday he spoke in sonorous sentences and rounded periods. His statement of facts was clear and the occasion seemed to inspire him with an eloquence that the Kansas present knew nothing of before. The senator said in part:

"This government was organized as a protest against special privilege by heredity. Today we are protesting against special privileges secured by intrigue and corruption. The Republicans of Kansas have declared in favor of progress. They believe that the party to be true to itself and its traditions must take hold of and solve the new problems that now confront the American people. We believe that this government should be administered for the benefit of the whole people, and not for the special advantage of a few individuals. Its existence is due to a fight made by the people against the wrongs of hereditary privileges, and the Republican party should maintain in its platform the ideals of the forefathers."

Monopolists—Rich and Arrogant.

"Our party was created to combat the greed, avarice and cruelty of a slave oligarchy that was subverting the fundamental principles of free government. The Whig party failed to grapple with and destroy this oligarchy, and maintain the principle of freedom. Before the war the slave power controlled the Democratic party, and had the Whig leaders terrorized and intimidated. The people met the crisis in our national life by organizing the Republican party, and it has been the party of progress and constructive statesmanship. It is now engaged in one of the fiercest controversies of its life. The spirit of greed and avarice that sustained the slave power is now asserting itself in the formation of trusts and combines that monopolize the commerce and the industrial resources of the country. These monopolists, grown rich beyond the dreams of avarice, arrogant and domineering, now demand the enactment of laws that enhance their profits at the expense of the public; laws that levy tribute upon every American home. They have representatives in both branches of congress, leaders in both political parties, who obey their bidding and are subservient to their demands."

The Real Issue of the Campaign.

"The Republicans of this state have spoken with emphatic voice in favor of freeing the party from the domination of these special interests and the men that serve them; and we are now entering upon a campaign that is to determine whether or not the people of Kansas will sustain the party that has taken a bold stand against graft and greed in our political affairs. The supreme question in this campaign is, will the people of Kansas sustain the party in its fight for the rights of man as against the selfish dominion of property? I confidently believe they will."

We Stand Upon the National Platform.

"In tariff legislation we stand upon the national Republican platform adopted at Chicago in 1896. We are in favor of a protective tariff policy, and believe that the standard fixed by that convention for measuring the duties was sound and wise. We declared in that platform that the proper basis for protective duties was the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. And Presi-

dent Taft in this city two years ago, in discussing the tariff plan, said that the difference in cost of production was made up principally of three items—cost of labor, cost of material and interest on invested capital, or manufacturers' profits; and that the difference in the cost of production should be secured by adding these three elements together abroad and at home, and taking the difference. We are in harmony with his views as expressed at that time. This policy furnishes ample protection to our American industries. It protects the wages of the laborer, the manufacturer in the purchase of his raw material, and the capital of the investor. It maintains the protective system, which has been so beneficial to the American industries, and protects the people from extortion by trusts, sheltered under excessive duties. Any tariff less than the difference in the cost of production would be dangerous to our industrial life. Any duty above that is unjust to the American consumer, because it invites the formation of trusts and combines for the purpose of monopolizing the American market."

Confident of Victory.

"We enter upon this campaign with confidence of success. We are inspired with enthusiasm for the fight, because we are standing for the highest ideas, and principles that are eternally right. We have taken an advanced position in the battle for human rights, and in this contest we are battling for the highest ideals of American citizenship."

The Republican Platform.

The platform in full including the amendments is as follows: "We, the Republicans of Kansas, in party council, desiring to express our pride in the traditions of our party, feel that respect and veneration to those traditions and for the history we have made may be most adequately and fittingly expressed by turning our faces forward, rather than back. Therefore, we bind ourselves to specific future performances rather than to ask for votes by reason of our past achievement, however great it is. Our platform shall be a guarantee of performance, rather than a confession of faith."

"We endorse such efforts as President Taft has made to fulfill the promises of the Republican national platform, and pledge him our support for all efforts for the enactment of progressive laws. We commend the fight made on Cannonism and Aldrichism in congress, and we commend the rule of the representatives and overcoming the senate leadership so that the enactment of long delayed public measures has been made possible."

"We pledge anew our loyalty to the Republican national platform of 1908 and bind ourselves to carry its declarations, accepting the policy of protection as outlined in our party platform as the established policy of the nation and binding our members of congress in both houses to vote for a revision of the tariff law of 1909 as a satisfactory fulfillment of the tariff pledge of the Republican platform. And we, therefore, pledge the people of Kansas that the Republican senators and congressmen from this state shall work and vote for legislation that will maintain a tariff commission with ample power and sufficient appropriation to ascertain accurately the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad and after such information has been obtained we hereby pledge our representatives to fix the duties on the basis of this information."

"We pledge our senators and representatives to vote for a joint resolution that will provide for the revision of the tariff, on a schedule at a time. We pledge our Republican members of the national house of representatives to support and vote for a rule that will make the membership of the more important house committees elective instead of appointive."

"We demand the strictest enforcement of the anti-trust laws, and believe that violators of that law should be imprisoned."

"While endorsing the amendments made to the interstate commerce law at the last session of congress, we pledge our senators and representatives to vote for such further amendments to the interstate commerce law as will give power and sufficient money to the interstate commerce commission to ascertain the physical valuation of the railroads."

"We pledge our Kansas Republican senators and representatives to vote and work for effective laws that will prevent overcapitalization of corporations, and will require all moneys received for the sale of stocks and bonds to be actually invested for the benefit of the property owned by the corporation."

"We pledge our members of congress to continue the policy of the Re-

publican party now firmly established of caring for the soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion and for those who carried the flag of liberty to the oppressed of other lands, and we believe that the limitation of time imposed on soldiers in filing claims for arrears of pensions should be removed."

"We pledge our Republican congressmen and senators to vote on all measures concerning the conservation of our natural resources along the lines advocated by former President Roosevelt as opposed to the lines laid down by those who are hiding behind the doctrine of states rights and we demand that every possible effort be made to prevent private interests from obtaining unrestricted ownership or unchecked control over our vast mineral and water and timber resources."

"We hereby pledge our Kansas Republican members of congress in both houses to make every effort to secure the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment that will provide for the direct election of United States senators by the people of the states."

"We favor an amendment to the United States constitution to provide for popular election of federal, circuit and district judges. In other words, we insist that our senators and congressmen to labor for the early enactment of a federal code of civil procedure to simplify and expedite litigation in federal courts."

"We endorse without qualification the administration of Governor Stubbs. And we pledge the people of Kansas during the two years to come, the same fidelity to public interest that he has manifested during the past 20 months of his administration."

"We pledge Republican members of the legislature in both houses to vote for a law that will place the public utility railroads, telegraph, telephone, electric light and power companies, street railway, distributors of gas, whether in cities or by pipe lines, express companies and common carriers of all kinds, under the control of a state commission having authority over the issue of stocks and bonds, having means and power to obtain the physical valuation of the plants of these corporations, to fix and adjust rates upon their own motion and to regulate rates and services in the interests of Kansas and the investors and employers of these corporations."

"We hereby bind Republican members of the Kansas legislature to vote for the enactment of a law that will compel corporations doing business in Kansas to begin all litigation in Kansas courts and take no refuge in the federal courts until the litigation in question has been passed upon by the Kansas supreme court."

"We hereby instruct Republicans in the Kansas legislature for a law that will make the second offense against the Kansas prohibitory law punishable by a sentence in the penitentiary."

"We believe that the first duty of every party is to put the responsibility of government directly and possibly into the hands of the voters, giving the people vote power not only upon undesirable laws, but upon those who enforce the laws. Therefore, we pledge our state senators and representatives to that principle and declare for the following policies:

(a) To submit to the people in the election of 1912 a constitutional amendment giving the people the power to recall officers of city, county and state governments whom they believe to be delinquent or inefficient under procedure similar to that now granted to cities of the first class adopting the commission form of government. And to give the recall promptly to the people upon every officer under legislative authority."

(b) To submit to the people of Kansas a constitutional amendment in 1912 giving them the right to initiate legislation and to amend upon certain legislative enactments—the amendments that have been adopted by the states of Maine, Oregon and South Dakota, with a 5 per cent vote on a referendum vote and 3 per cent for an initiative vote."

(c) To adopt immediately the Oregon plan which gives the people a right to vote at election time on the names of partisan nominees for United States senator."

(d) The enactment of a law which shall compel publicity of campaign contributions both as to source and to disbursement before primary and general elections both for campaign committees and for individuals."

(e) And we pledge Republicans in the Kansas legislature to amend the Kansas primary law that delegates to the national convention may be elected at the primary election and that the names of the candidates for president and vice president shall be placed on the ballot that the people of Kansas may instruct their delegates on nominations for president and vice president."

"We pledge all Republicans in the Kansas legislature to vote for the ratification of the amendment to the United States constitution providing for a federal tax on incomes. And we pledge our congressional delegation to vote for a law providing for a graduated tax without waiting for the amendment."

"We pledge the Republican members in the Kansas legislature to vote and work for a measure creating a commission under the authority of the next Kansas legislature which shall make inquiry into the practicability of a working man's compensation law framed to meet labor conditions in Kansas."

"We pledge the enactment of an employer's liability law, following the provisions of the federal law and the advanced views of the supreme court of Kansas on that subject."

"We commend and endorse the bank guaranty law passed by the last legislature and we call particular attention to the fact that it is the only guaranty law that has received the approval of the superior federal courts. We commend the present state administration for its wise use of that law in the courts, and we hereby reaffirm our faith in the principles embodied in this law, and instruct our representatives in congress to favor such legislation as will permit national banks to participate therein."

"We favor increasing the exemptions to direct heirs under the inheritance tax law."

"We pledge our Republican members of the legislature to make such appropriation for the practical work of the farm department of the State Agricultural college as will bring it into the practical every-day life of the farmer as possible."

"We favor a uniform system of county and township records and the publication of county and township blank books."

"We send our greetings to Theodore Roosevelt and the new world's champion of the rights of man in the world-old contest between rising humanity and the encroachments of special privilege. In all the above pledges, both as to matters state and national, we hereby add this paramount pledge, binding upon Republican administrative as well as upon Republican law makers, state and national, to consolidate all

"A REMARKABLE LETTER"

J. C. MCCLINTOCK,
Surgeon

1313 FILLMORE ST.

Topeka, Ks. Aug. 30th, 1910,

FOOTE & BUTLER,

Shawnee Fire Bld., Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen:

The visit of Mr. Price and myself to the Arizona South-western Copper Company's holdings, was made through heat, over the mountains on horse back, and made me feel some sympathy for the men who make this trip regularly. After a hard ride up and down the mountain it was worth while to see a great split in the earth from forty to sixty and eighty feet in width filled with rich golden colored quartz, and especially when that golden colored rock is also filled with gold and silver. There is not a trace of copper showing on the surface, and still it is being worked as a copper mine. It is only on the surface that the copper has disappeared, through the action of the elements, leaving the insoluble gold behind.

Standing on a near-by hill I could see nearly two miles of this quartz dyke making a beautiful picture of mountains and mine mining camp with this interesting geological feature showing. I made a pencil sketch and also one in color showing the general features of the landscape as I saw it.

We sampled the quartz at one place where all the copper had been washed out and still there was \$40.00 worth of gold and silver per ton left, which would do pretty well as a by-product in any copper mine.

We then went into the workings and as soon as we got out of reach of the surface waters and air the rich yellow quartz changed to the copper colored ore, and not only colored with copper but rich in copper, a high grade of copper ore, and exposed now by several thousands of feet of shafts and tunnels and drifts, about the same amount of work in shafts and tunnels as we had in the Inspiration when we disposed of it, except that this is high grade ore whereas the Inspiration was low grade ore.

The amount of ore exposed makes me say that this mine will be a producer for a generation, and that it will be worked at a profit when all low grade mines will be closed if the price of copper declines. At such a time the high grade copper mines will be paying dividends just as regularly even though smaller.

Not only has this immense body of ore been blocked by the work already done, but a great part of the two miles of this vein has not been scratched; in fact that are clearly the richest in minerals and the precious metals have not been touched; therefore I can say of this mine:

First--On account of the ore exposed, its quality and its high grade, that it will be CERTAIN, to pay back capital invested and interest in dividends for a generation.

Second--As a SPECULATION, its undeveloped ore is so rich, as shown by assays on the surface and by the amount of more than a mile and a half of the untouched vein, some of which is certainly richer from surface indications, and from assays made, than the developed part, that I give my opinion, THAT THIS WILL BE ONE OF THE GREATEST MINES OF THIS COUNTRY.

The principal owners of the Arizona South-western Copper Company are known throughout Kansas and the southwest by their successful flouring at mills Enterprise, Kansas, owned by the head of the family, Mr. Chris. Hoffman, and the other principal owners of the mine being his nephews. Their honesty is known wherever they have had any dealings. They are successful managers, they have an advisor Mr. Price, the greatest mining man of today, and the work is now being done under his direction. These are the reasons why I telegraphed you to hold the stock reserved for me until my return. I am now ready to sign the subscription for stock and to pay for it on delivery.

For the same reason I advise my friends to secure all the stock they can carry. Yours truly,

J. C. McClintock

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YOUR CAR FARE

Pays for Any Amusement,
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FREE Band Concert
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Five days racing at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka September 10 to 17. Over 200 trotters and gallopers entered.

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TO CAPTURE THE ARMY.

Socialists to Make Campaign Among
Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

New York, Aug. 31.—The Socialist party is to make a special effort during the next two years to make converts among the officers and men of the United States army, according to Edward F. Cassidy, general organizer. "There was for some time a question as to whether army men were eligible for membership," said Mr. Cassidy in a statement issued here. "National Secretary J. M. Barnes has carefully gone over the question, however, and finds that there is nothing to exclude them. The prospects of converting many army men to socialism are very bright."

Groups of officers stationed in the Philippines and a number of army officers in other places have recently sought membership and are anxious for a co-operation with party members in general in promoting a national agitation in the army for socialism."

The Lawyer—Temporary insanity is generally cured, isn't it? The Doctor—Yes, by a verdict of acquittal.—Philadelphia Record.

TRY THE
Presidential Puzzle

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See Page 10

American Ladies Concert Band
Strobel Air Ship
Pains Pyrotechnic Display
Parker's Clean Midway
are some of the daily
attractions at the Kansas
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